VIORIS

Violet-Orris

MAY MEET AT KEY WEST.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY BOTH EXPECTED THERE

A DISPATCH TWO DAYS OLD TELLING OF SUN-

DAY'S ACTIVE PREPARATIONS TO COAL AND SUPPLY THE PLEETS.

Key West, Fla., May 15, vla Tampa, May 17. -Orders were received here to-day which indicate that Admiral Sampson's fleet and Commodore Schley's squadron will be concentrated with the fleet in this harbor within the next two days. These orders directed that all the vessels here keep up steam, and that an ample supply of coal be got ready for Sampson's fleet, which, the orders intimated, will be here to-night or to- SHARP LOOKOUT FOR THE ENEMY.

A naval officer who is in a position to know said this afternoon it was evident that the Spanish fleet had slipped away from Admiral Sampson, and was now making for Havana, to prevent that city from falling into the hands of the American Navy.

It has been known for several days that the Flying Squadron was on its way here. By this time it should be off the Florida coast, and its arrival here, according to the same officer, may be looked for within two, or possibly three, days.

Admiral Sampson, the same officer said, would have small chance of overtaking the Spanish fleet, and if this chance came he would undoubtedly risk an engagement. If he failed to catch up with it, nothing could prevent the Spaniards from destroying the blockading squadron along

The vessels in the squadron are for the most part small, such as the Wilmington and the Vicksburg; auxiliary gunboats like the Mayflower, the Hudson and the Manning, and a few members of the so-called mosquito fleet. Against such formidable cruisers as the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo and the thirtyknot torpedo-boat destroyers which accompany them the blockaders would not have the slightest chance. To remain and fight would be inviting destruction; to run away would only result in capture by the torpedo-boat destroyers. Thus, as the officer who is quoted expressed it. the situation is a grave one

While the Navy Department appears to have the best of faith in Admiral Sampson's ability to settle the question satisfactorily, it has taken precautions to prevent the blockading squadron or any part of it from falling into a trap.

An officer to whom The Tribune correspondent talked made this remark: "The American vessels on the blockade have been warned." The arrival here to-day of the Dolphin bears out this significant remark. The Dolphin is the flagship of Commodore Watson, who commands the blockading fleet in Admiral Sampson's absence. She has been absent for several days. On Friday night she left the harbor quietly, and no one seemed to know her destination. One of he officers said to-day hat she had been all along the blockade, had spoken to all the vessels and found everything in good shape. From another source it was learned that the Dolphin had carried dispatches for all the vessels, and that her outward trip was made with all possible speed. The inference is that these dispatches were the "warning" alluded to by the naval officer quoted, and that the appearance of a Spanish man-of-war off the Cuban coast will be a signal for a hasty raising of the effective part of the blockade.

It is considered as among the possibilities that the objective point of the Spanish fleet may be this city, without protection except that afforded by the vessels in the harbor, but it is hardly possible, as naval men agree that the moving of the Spanish fleet near Havana would be a ar better strategic move than an attack this place.

Another naval officer said to-day that Admiral Sampson's principal need was ammunition, of which there is a large store here. A storeship is expected here by Tuesday with plenty more ammunition, and altogether this station will soon be in a position to make good any deficiencies in the squadron. There are three heavily laden colliers in the harbor, and two schooners with nearly 1,000 tons of coal aboard came in to-day.

MEXICO STRICTLY NEUTRAL. WHOLLY UNOFFICIAL.

El Paso, Tex., May 17.-Don Ignacio de la Torre. son-in-law of Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico. passed through this city last evening in his private zar. He was accompanied by four prominent statesmen of the Republic. The party will visit Kansas City, St. Louis Chicago, New-York, Phil-adelphia and New-Orleans. It is understood that the object of the visit is to impress upon the peoeathy with this country in the present war with

Washington, May 17 .- The Mexican Government has heard only unofficially of the visit to this country of the son-in-law of President Diaz, of Mexico. gnacio de la Torre. It is understood here that his visit has no official significance in showing the States in the present war with Spain, as this friendly feeling has been made clear in recent exchanges between the Mexico Minister of Foreign Affairs and the United States Minister to Mexico, General Powell Ciayton, and subsequently by the decree of neutrality issued by Mexico.

Mr. de la Torre was formerly a member of the Mexican Congress, and is not at present connected with the Government except in his close personal relations with President Diaz. He is a man of large wealth, with extensive stock farms, and the main purpose of his visit at this time is to buy blooded horses and bulls for his hactenda at Lerma. He will visit St. Louie, Kansas City and Chicago for business purposes, and later is likely to visit Minister Romero here, in which case he will be presented to the President and Secretary of State. Our Minister to Mexico, General Clayton, addressed a note to the Mexican Government immediately on the outbreak of the war with Spain, notifying them of the fact. In reply the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Mariscal, said:

"I deeply regret the conflict of which your Excellency informs me, and in the hope that its duration may be brief, I have the honor to say in reply by the express authorization of the President of the Republic, that the Government of Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality that international law requires in view of its equally friendly relations with each of the belligerch Powers."

City of Mexico, May 17.—Proclamations have been Mr. de la Torre was formerly a member of the

City of Mexico, May 17.-Proclamations have been issued all over the country, announcing the neutrality of Mexico between Spain and the United States, and efforts have been made to prevent its discussion. The conduct of the Government is frankly and energetically impartial. High Mexican military officials continue to comment upon the advisability of the United States landing troops in Cuba, declaring it to be sound strategy.

war taxes, etc., must inevitably raise the prices | the appointment. of medicines. Be prepared for the advance by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla TO-DAY. This grand family medicine THE FIFTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS ON THE WAY will keep you in good health, jurify your blood, steady your nerves and sharpen your appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ls America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills billoueness, constipation.

FLOATING INFERNAL MACHINE.

SUNK BY THE WILMINGTON BEFORE IT DID ANY DAMAGE.

(Copyright: 1898; The Associated Press.) Key West, Fla., May 17.-The United States cruiser Wilmington, Commander C. C. Todd, when about thirty miles east of Havana yesterday fired four shells into a Spanish trap in the shape of a derelict, sinking it, and thus doing away with another piece of Spanish trickery. The commander of the Wilmington had been warned by dispatch-boats that some dangerous wreckage was drifting about the spot mentioned. and the cruiser steamed in that direction to in-

An old Spanish schooner, with her deck loaded to the rails with rusty iron, carwheels, etc. closely packed together, was found floating in the track of torpedo-boats and dispatch-boats. The fron-laden schooner had evidently been sent out of Havana Harbor in the hope that a torpedoboat or some small craft of the blockading force would crash into it and be so damaged as to cause her to sink. As wires were noticed around the iron rails on the schooner Commander Todd believed the Spanish trap might also contain explosives, and therefore, lying off a considerable distance from her, his guns promptly sent her to the bottom.

NOTES OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET OFF THE CUBAN COAST.

(Convetcht: 1808; The Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Kate Spencer, off Havana, May 16, via Key West, Fla., May 17 .- The ships of the American blockading fleet are keeping a vigilant watch for the appearance of the Spanish fleet, and will not be taken by surprise should the Spanish men-of-war round Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of Cuba, and swoop down on Havana. All our ships have been warned by Commodore Watson of the possibility of such a move, and sailors are kept constantly in the tops, where they can sweep the horizon for thirty miles, looking out for the first sign of a

All the naval officers on the blockade station are anxious for a meeting with the Spanlards. and when informed that the latest reports placed them off the coast of Venezuela, they jubilantly declared that the enemy could be hemmed in between the Windward Islands and the Yucatan Channel, to be destroyed. The only fear expressed was for the safety of the ships blocking and was taken to a hotel, but that was the Cienfuegos, but officers do not doubt that precautions have been taken to safeguard the ships now on the southern coast of Cuba. The torpedo-boats and fast yachts of the auxiliary fleet keep the blockading ships in constant communication with Key West, whence the movements of vessels are being directed.

The general opinion is that there will be no movement of the Army in the direction of Cuba so long as the Spanish fleet remains in American waters, or until it is met and beaten.

The blockade of Havana has been maintained without incident since the Conde de Venadito and Legaspi attempted to draw American ships under the big guns of the Santa Clara battery on Saturday evening.

The French frigate Dubourdieu, which entered Havana Harbor a week ago, after an unpleasant incident which made necessary the firng of two shots across the Frenchman's bows before he would show his flag, passed out this afternoon at about 4 o'clock and headed northwest. The Dubourdieu is a long schoolship, carrying 6-inch and 5-inch guns and 1-pounders, besides two torpedo tubes. The Mayflower ran close enough to the frigate to establish the Frenchman's identity, and then stood off. The American flag was not saluted.

The Dubourdieu, like the French sloop-of-war Fulton, had on board many refugees. She is bound, probably, for some Mexican port.

The activity along the coast continues. Squads fications have been seen daily along the shore, but they have not been molested. Orders have been given not to expose the small vessels of the squadron to unnecessary danger.

NEGRO SOLDIERS SHOOT A WHITE MAN. IUCH INDIGNATION AROUSED IN THE VI-CINITY OF THE LAKELAND CAMP.

Tampa, Fla., May 17 (Special) .- There is intense feeling in and about Lakeland over the killing of Joab Collins, a white man, for which two negro members of the 10th Cavalry are held responsible. The trouble is due to the race prejudice in Florida, which has already caused outbreaks in Tampa and Key West. The negro soldiers coming from the North have resented him the restrictions placed on them in Florida, and there have been several small riots in conse-

VISIT OF THE SON-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT DIAZ to a drugstore and tried to buy soda water last night. They were told that only white people were served. There was considerable grumbling by the negroes, and one of them went to an ad- ration joining barber shop to get shaved. The mulatto proprietor told him that he would have to go to a shop for colored men. This caused new disorder, and the negroes were angry.

Later they returned with some of their comple of the United States that Mexico is in sym- rades and broke several windows in the barber ently they shot in the air, and merely to frighten the white people, but by some chance one bullet struck Collins, who was standing not far

> Two of the troopers, Young and Johnson, were arrested and put in jail. The affair was reported to General Young, who had gone to bed. and he ordered that a guard be placed at the fail. Twenty men were placed there. The townspeople were vastly excited, and gathered about in knots. To-day they talked of nothing else, and as news of the affair spread men from the region around about came to town and increased the number of groups and their size.

the region around about came to town and increased the number of groups and their size.

Their talk was sinister. One of them explained the likelihood of the negroes being "lost in the swamp" when they were taken to Bartow, the county seat, for trial. The City Marshal said he had received messages from six places promising assistance. He would not say assistance for what purposes, but it was fair to infer that it was not to guard the men.

The inquest was held to-day. Twenty-five privates of the 1st Cavalry, a white regiment, guarded the negroes, who were manacled together. There seemed no particular evidence to show that either had fired the fatal shot. A surgeon testified that the bullet was of .38 calibre, the size used by the cavalry. One prisoner had no pistol when arrested. He said it was in camp. The other had all the chambers of his revolver loaded, and a .45-calibre weapon was found after the shooting, but no one could explain who had thrown it away.

The negro soldiers have been kept in camp tonight, and a guard of twenty-five men surrounds the jail. It is certain that General Young will protect the prisoners at all hazards, but the feeling in Lakeland is certainly ugly.

GENERAL SEWELL HAS NOT DECLINED Washington, May 17 (Special).—Senator Sewell said to-day to a Tribune correspondent, in response to a question, that he had taken no

It costs \$35.00 to wire and protect your house from burglars for three months. How much does it cost you to leave servants or caretakers in the house.

How much will it cost you to be robbed? We wire your house in two hours without damage to house or furniture; also inspect it weekly, detect leaky roofs, &c., &c. THINK THIS OVER AND INVESTIGATE.

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THE 71ST AT LAKELAND.

NEWS OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK REGI-MENT GONE TO THE FRONT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Tampa, Fla., May 17.-Proud of its distinction | Madrid has not yet been received. of being the first regiment of New-York volunteers to reach the front, the 71st is n camped at Lakeland. All are delighted with the surroundings there. The first section of the train arrived at 4:30 o'clock this morning. It bore one battalion. The other two battallons each had a section, and the baggage-car came in a fourth. Two sections were delayed by a freight wreck, and did not arrive until about 10 o'clock. Brigadier-General S. B. M. Young is in command at Lakeland, and the 71st was attached to his brigade, as was the 2d Massachusetts, which arrived with it. The 10th Cavalry was already there, having come from Chickamauga. The 10th is a negro regi-

General Young designated as a camp site for the volunteers a delightful spot half a mile from the rallway station, away from the dust of the village. It is on the shore of one of the lakes, which are numerous in that region, and on a beautiful elevation. At present drinking water is obtained from the lake, but wells are to be driven at once. When they are finished the water supply will be taken from them, and the soldiers will be permitted to bathe in the lake, a privilege of inestimable value in the Florida climate. Lakeland is the centre of the strawberry section of the State, and the volun-

TEDIOUS TRIP BY TRAIN.

The trip was tedious, of course, but everybody bore up well under it, and not a man of the 71st arrived sick. One Massachusetts soldier had a severe cold, bordering on the grip, only illness reported. All congratulated one another that the trip by boat to Key West had Washington in New-York Harbor to make every one glad to escape.

On the train each soldier had a full seat to going to Cuba. Colonel Green had ordered that to one leave the train except to wash his hands and face, and his directions were carefully obeyed. At intervals the trains halted at stations long enough to give the men a chance to freshen themselves up at the hydrants. They marched out by companies. Regular travelling rations were supplied them, hot coffee twice a day, hardtack, baked beans and bacon. The officers had a sleeping-car and supplied their own

About 1,100 persons came with the regiment, counting cooks as well as the full quota of 1,037 enlisted men. The officers are most enthusiastic about the recruits who were taken in to fill up the ranks; there are several college men in the number, including graduates of Cornell, Trinity and Yale.

BEGINNING CAMP WORK.

Camp was promptly pitched, and routine duties entered on. The Quartermaster's Department at Tampa had sent rations in plenty for the privates, and Chaplain Van De Water was of Spanish cavalry and parties working on forti- appointed to establish the officers' mess. He appointed to establish the olicers mess. He was pleased to do this, for he preferred buying beer and bread to sorting letters. The post-mastership is the usual assignment of the chaplain. He came to Tampa, where he ordered food for his mess, returning to camp in the afternoon. Dr. Van De Water was much gratified to learn from Cleveland H. Hodge that the Young Men's Christian Association would establish a tent for from Cleveland H. Hodge that the Young Men's Christian Association would establish a tent for the 71st, and have a cierk in permanent charge. Usually one such tent is made to serve for several regiments, and is generally crowded, as it is used for letter writing. And Dr. Van De Water will thus be brought in constant contact with the men. He thinks this a much management. with the men. He thinks this a much more ef-

with the men. He thinks this as much more effective way of carrying on his calling than merely preaching once a week, though, of course, he will do that. He is already acquainted with many of the soldiers of his regiment, a hundred of whom are members of his church in Harlem, St. Andrew's.

His parish has shown its patriotism by giving him leave of absence for six months, and Columbia University, of which he is chaplain, for a year. Dr. Van De Water had a pleasant meeting at Lakeland with Major Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes. The two were at Cornell together, Major Hayes is in command of the lat Ohlo Cavairy, now on its way to Lakeland. It includes four troops, one of which is the famous Cleveland Blacks, which were President McKinley's personal escort at his inauguration.

ration.

The 71st lost one of its mascots on the way, a dog. The goat is in fine fettle. He shakes hands with his paw, and when asked, "What is the matter with the 71st?" he bans, if that is the proper word to describe goat language. General Shafter has appointed his son-in-law, William H. McKittrick, on his staff.

shop, and began firing their revolvers. Appar- CORPS COMMANDERS AT TAMPA.

GENERALS SHAFTER AND LEE TO COM-

MAND. INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Tampa, Fla., May 17.-The assignment of yesterday marks a great advance in the plans blown up off Cardenas while engaged in removits vicinity." When the corps' designations are all the crew of the boat referred to perished. announced they will form the Fifth and Seventi:

The actual orders have not yet arrived from Washington, and officially affairs are in the same status as last week. On the receipt of the documents by mail, however, there will be a complete shifting of authority here. Those who were well informed have believed ever since General Wade was found to rank General Shafter that his removal to another command would be speedy. The assignment of General Wade to the Third Corps, with orders to report to General Brooke at Chickamauga, was there-fore no great surprise. General Wade is no longer in Tampa, having

sterted on Sunday night on a tour of the State to select sites for camps for the soldlers still to come. Most of his staff is here, however, and to-day it continues to act just as if no new or-ders had been issued. By to-morrow, however, when the new assignments become formally

hold.

At present the troops in the Tampa district would form only the skeletons of the two corps which are to spring into existence here, but future arrivals will fill them out. It is not known here yet whether the regulars will be assponse to a question, that he had taken no action in the matter of the Major-Generalship. It was commonly reported that he had declined the appointment.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS START.

THE FIFTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS ON THE WAY TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Mount Gretna, Penn., May i7.—The 5th and 2th regiments are on their way to Chickamauga. The former started from Camp Hastings shortly after noon, and the latter toward evening. Battery B is still in camp, but will start Thursday for Chickamauga. The order to move was received this afternoon. The 12th Regiment has received orders to move to Fails Church. Va., at once. The same order, it is said, was received at the headquarters of the 8th Regiment, and both regiments are ready to start as soon as rations are provided.

Economy & Protection NEWS BUDGET FROM HAVANA.

A COLLECTION OF LIKELY AND UN-LIKELY STORIES.

THE IMPRISONED CORRESPONDENTS-FREEMAN HALSTEAD'S SENTENCE-THE COLONIAL COUNCIL APPOINTED.

Havana, May 17.-Inquiries made at the Palace here show that Captain-General Blanco was unwilling to receive Lieutenant Brainard, U. S. N., the special agent of the Government of the United States, in the matter of the proposal to exchange Spanish prisoners for the two newspaper men, Thrall and Jones, because the General considered the lieutenant was not empowered with sufficient authority. Therefore ne simply accepted the documents presented by the lieutenant, and consulted with the Spanish Government on the subject. The answer from

On Sunday morning, the day the representa tive of the United States Government arrived off this harbor on a small steamer bearing a flag of truce, there were five American vessels in sigh of Havana, and four of them were in sight the same afternoon. In addition, a vessel, supposed to be a Norwegian frigate, was in the offing. Yesterday morning there were five American vessels in night. FRENCH REFUGEES.

The French cruiser Dubourdieu left Havana yesterday afternoon for Hayti, having on board

a number of French refugees. News just received here from Porto Rico confirms the report that Freeman Halstead, the

American newspaper correspondent, has been sentenced by a military court at San Juan de Porto Rico to nine years' imprisonment, after having been convicted of taking pictures of the forts with the use of a camera. All sorts of war rumors are in circulation here

from Spanish sources. Among them it is said that a number of Americans in a boat recently tried to remove some torpedoes at the entrance of Cardenas Bay, whereupon one of the torpedoes exploded, and the boat, with its crew, is alleged to have been blown up. The report, however, is not officially confirmed.

Another report has it that documents taken from the American correspondents confined in the Cabanas fortress are in the possession of Captain-General Blanco. Their money is said to have been deposited at the British Consulate. Still another report says the woman and child killed during the bombardment of Cardenas by American vessels were the wife and daughter of one of the pilots on the American ships.

The Spaniards say an American force attempt been escaped. A long enough stay had been ed to make a landing on May 13 at Tabla Agua made in the holds of the Seneca and City of Beach, and that after two hours' firing the Americans retired.

Three American warships were reported off Mariel on Sunday, three were sighted off Carhimself, instead of the customary half, and denas, and there were some American ships off could sleep in comparative comfort for a soldier Clenfueges.

FIGHTING AT CHIMBORAZO.

It is announced at the Palace that a Spanish force was engaged at Chimborazo, Province of Havana, last Saturday, with a combined force insurgents under the leadership of Maya, Acca, Colazo and Jacinto Hernandez. The whole insurgent force is said to have numbered eight hundred men, and it is alleged that the enemy lost eleven men killed. The Spanish loss is officially represented as being two lieutenants and ce soldiers wounded.

The French third-class cruiser d'Estaing is expected here shortly.

The Norwegian steamer Bratsborg arrived on Sunday at Sagua la Grande, and will leave there on May 18 with passengers for New-York Captain-General Blanco yesterday definitely

appointed the Secretaries of the Colonial Counell, who have been re-elected. They are:

President of the Council-Senor GALVEZ. Secretary of Fluance-Senor MONTERO. Secretary of Justice-Senor GOVIN. Secretary of Public Works and Communications

Secretary of Commerce-Senor RODRIGUEZ, Secretary of Public Instruction-Senor ZAYAS. There are seven American warships in sight of Havana this afternoon, and rumor has it that

the Spanish fleet is making for an important part of the United States.

THE PORTO RICO BOMBARDMENT. to Captain-General Blanco saying that alof the forts was stienced, and the Spanish losses than were only eighteen men wounded among the troops composing the garrison, and a few persons wounded among the civil population. The Captain-General of Porto Rico further reports New-York, the Montgomery and the Amphitrite were in sight of Porto Rico last Saturday.

> HALSTEAD GETS NINE-YEAR SENTENCE. Ottawa, Ont., May 17 -- Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, in response to a telegram making inquiries about Freeman Halstead, the Canadian newspaper man reported to have been arrested and shot by Spaniards at San Juan. has received the following despatch from the British Consul at San Juan

> Haistead arrested for photographing new forts, tried by court martial; sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The Secretary of State is inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Halstead. Halstead is a British subject, and the

Canadian Government will doubtless demand

his release through the imperial authorities. ANOTHER ROMANCE BY BLANCO. Madrid, May 17 .-- A dispatch received here to-day from Havana says that a small naval corps commanders as made in Washington boat, having a crew of seventeen men, has been for the military occupation of Cuba. Up to ing torpedoes from that harbor. The dispatch now the soldlers here have merely been "the adds that a torpedo exploded through the negli-United States troops assembled at Tampa and gence of those engaged in the work, and that

The dispatch does not indicate whether the boat corps and a division of cavairy, and when thus organized will be in vastly better condition than before to go into a campaign.

The actual orders have not vet excluding the confirms the report of the blowing up of an American vessel off Cardenas and the killing of the confirms the report of the blowing up of an American vessel off Cardenas and the killing of

> Key West, Fla., May 17.-Boats which have just arrived here from the blockade fleet say they have no knowledge of any craft having been blown up off Cardenas or elsewhere. The opinion is expressed that the Spanish report probably originated in the Wilmington sinking a Spanish schooner derelict loaded with old iron.

BLANCO'S TERMS OF ENCHANGE. Key West, Fla May 17 (Special).-The word

brought here by the Uncas, which went to Havana to negotiate for the release of Thrall and Jones, two newspaper men captured by Spanish soldiers, is that General Bianco was willing to exchange them for two of the Spanish Army officers captured on the Argonauta, and who are now at Fort McPherson, the Spanish authorities reserving the right to designate the men for whom the Americans are to be exchanged. At the same time Blanco's representative de clared that this action would be taken if the request was made by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or even the admiral commanding the fleet. These facts

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FOR MEDICINAL USE

it has the endorsement of the most prominent physicians throughout the United States. For Sale by All Reliable Dealers

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York, Sole Agents for the United States were learned from one of the civilians who ac-

companied the expedition. Colonel Cortija, of the Spanish Army, who was captured on the Argonauta, will be named by Blanco as the man for whom Thrall must be ex-

Madrid, May 17 .- It is announced here in a dispatch from Havana that after the arrival of the Uncas off that port the two captured American newspaper men were examined, and it is added that the inquiry revealed the fact that they could not be considered as prisoners of war, but must be looked upon as spies, one being, it is said, a Cuban employed in Havana. It is further alleged that on the prisoners were found revolvers, cartridges, interesting docu-

ments and a camera.

Dispatches from Havana indicate that it is
the opinion there among the Spaniards "that
the real object of the Uneas's visit there was
to ascertain whether the Cape Verd fleet had
to ascertain whether the Cape taken by the Spanish arrived, hence the care taken by the sofficials to keep the Uncas at a distance.

AN AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN.

RED CROSS REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY BOTH BELLIGERENTS.

NEUTRALITY OF THE NAVAL AMBULANCE SHIP SOLACE GUARANTEED.

[B7 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 17 .- At the suggestion of the Swiss Federal Council, the United States and Spain have adopted as a modus vivendi during the present hostilities the additional articles to the Geneva convention proposed in 1868, extending the Red Cross regulations to the conduct of the war at sea. The principal immediate result of this modus vivendi is the guarantee by Spain of the absolute neutrality of the United States naval ambulance-ship Solace as a non combatant and as a neutral mutual friend. The assent of Spain was received several days ago when the State Department immediately prepared a circular which has been printed, and a copy of which will be delivered to-morrow to foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington and sent to American Ministers abroad, and the commanding officers of all American National vessels. This circular is as follows:

GENEVA CONVENTION (RED CROSS) Additional articles thereof, as applied to naval warfare, adopted by the United States as a modus vivendi during present hostilities between the

It is the desire and purpose of the United States and enlightened principles in the treatment of the sick, wounded and dying. It recognizes the very great service rendered to that end by the confer ence of Geneva, held in the year 1864, which framed certain humane and expedient regulations for the care of the wounded and sick in the field. These were embodied in the convention of August 22, 1864, which has been ratified or adhered to by most of

In 1895 a second international conference was held at Geneva, when it was proposed that the regulations contained in the original articles concerning The Captain-General of Porto Rico has cabled | military warfare be extended and adopted so far as practicable to war at sea. Fifteen articles, known though the bombardment of San Juan de Porto as the "additional articles of 198," were proposed, marine warfare. In the subsequent discussion of them an amendment to Article IX was proposed by France, and in correspondence between England and France Article X was interpreted and elucidated. These "additional articles," although acceded to by the United States March 1, 1882, subject that the United States warships the Indiana, the to promuigation after general exchange of ratifications, have never been formally adopted or ratified by the Powers. During the Franco-Prussian War,

by the Powers. During the Franco-Prussian War, however, they were adopted as a modus vivendi between the beligerents.

Upon the breaking out of the present hostilities between the United States and Spain, the United States at once commissioned the ambulance-ship Solace to accompany the Atlantic fleet as a non-couplatant hospital ship, to be employed solely to render aid to the sick, wounded and dying, and to observe in spirit the additional articles of the Geneva conference. On April 23, 1898, this Government was addressed by the Swiss Minister at this capital, proposing the formal adoption by this Government and by the Government of Spain of the additional articles as a modus vivendi during the present hostilities with Spain. The United States (sovernment was readily disposed thereto, and on May 9 sent to the Swiss Minister notice of its adoption of the same as a modus vivendi. It has this day been informed by the Government of Spain.

For the more complete understanding of the position of the United States with respect to such modus vivendi, the correspondence between the United States and the Swiss Government and between the Departments of State and Navy of this Government is printed hereinafter, and marked Exhibit A.

The additional articles, as amended in Article IX,

Exhibit A.

The additional articles, as amended in Article IX, and with memorandum as to the interpretation given to Article X. together with a translation of the full text of the French letter of interpretation of February 26, 1869, are printed as Exhibit B.

WILLIAM R. DAY,

Department of State, May 12, 1888.

The initiative in reaching this modus vivendi was taken by Mr. Pioda on April 23 on the recelpt of cabled instructions from his Government. In reply on April 25, Secretary Sherman indicated the desire of this Government to lend its support and approval to the articles as soon as it had become officially acquainted with their terms. It appeared that the State Department possessed no copy. Mr. Pieda was able to furnish the desired information in a communication dated May 4, and the same day Acting Sec retary Moore placed the suggestion formally before Secretary Long, who promptly indorsed the proposition, resulting in Secretary Day's assuring the Swiss Minister on May 9 that the United States adopted the additional articles as an effective modus vivendi. In this communication Secretary Day said:

while it is proper to adopt this course on its own account, and without reference to such action as Spain may take, this Government would nevertheless be glad to hear that the representations made by your Government to that of Spain had met with a favorable response in order that the two parties to the present contest may stand pledged to the same humane and enlightened conduct of naval operations as respects the sick and wounded as was recognized and adopted by the respective parties to the Franco-Prussian war.

On the same day the Swiss Minister learned of the acceptance by Spain of the proposition, and the agreement was complete.

COMMAND FOR A COLORED OFFICER. Washington, May 17.-First Lieutenant Charles Young, of the 9th Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Wilberforce University, Ohio, in order that he may accept the position of major of the 9th Bat-tailon of the colored Ohio volunteer infantry. Lieu-tenant Young is the only colored officer in the line of the Army. This is said to be the first instance in which a colored officer has been put in command of a battalion of troops in the Army.

TWO MORE VESSELS IN COMMISSION. Washington, May 17.-The torpedo-boat McKee and the auxiliary torpedo-boat destroyer Yankton were placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday. Lieutenant C. M. Knepper is in command of the McKee, and Lieutenant-Command-er J. E. Adams in command of the Yankton. The cruiser Newark will go into commission at



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the Norfolk Navy Yard next Saturday, but may not be entirely ready for sen for two weeks. Captain Albert S. Barker, now a member of the Naval Strategy Board, has been assigned to the command of the Newark, and will join the vessel on Saturday. PRESIDENT KRUGER'S FRIENDSHIP.

HE REPLIES TO CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS RE-Baltimore, May 17 .- C. W. Van der Hoogt, secretary of the State Board of Immigration, has re-

African Republic in answer to a letter of congratu lation on his re-election on behalf of Governor Lowndes and the Hollanders and Americans in this State. After thanking Mr. Van der Hoogt for his expressions of goodwill, he adds:

The good disposition of our country in regard to the citizens of your great Republic is evermore an established fact, and the terrible loss of the warfship—the Maine—has met with a sentiment of sympathy by this Government, and it expresses the hope that the strained relations which exist at present between your Government and that of spain may be settled in a peaceful manner.

The letter was written at Presente on April 16. The letter was written at Pretoria on April 10

"REMEMBER THE MAINE" "CRACKERS." CONTRACTS MADE FOR SIX HUNDRED AND TEN

St. Louis, May 17 .- Captain Duval, of the United States Commissary Department, has made contracts with bakeries here for 610,000 pounds of Army crackers. This is equivalent to 30,000 barrels of flour. On each cracker will be printed the words, "Remember the Maine!" Besides the big contract for hard bread, Captain Duval has let a contract in this city for 28,000 gallons of vinegar.

NAVAL ARMOR IMPROVING. A PLATE FOR THE KENTUCKY TESTED WITH

GRATIFYING RESULTS. Washington, May 17 .- The Navy Department is getting a better and better quality of armor as the contracts expire. A thirteen-inch plate tested at Indian Head on Saturday with a teninch gun showed itself to be equal or superior to any piece of armor that has ever been made for-with the highest velocity at 1.945 feet & second the shot pentrated only twelve inches, without cracking the plate. It was the last place to be delivered under the existing con-tract, and is intended for the Kentucky.

Half-tone pictures of Admiral Dewey's ships, which won the great battle in Manila Bay, together with a large portrait of the Admiral and an account of the battle, are printed in the second edition of "The Ships of Our Navy," just issued by The Tribune. Price, 10 cents a copy.

There are also new half-tone pictures of the battle-ships Oregon, Massachusetts, Jowa, Texas and of many other vessels which will take part in the fighting about Cuba this week.—Advt.